United Nations S/2016/425

Security Council

Distr.: General
6 May 2016

Original: English

Letter dated 5 May 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to enclose herewith a note on the baseless allegations contained in the letter dated 31 March 2016 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation (S/2016/298) (see annex).

I would be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Y. Halit Çevik
Permanent Representative

16-07457 (E) 100516

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 5 May 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Note on the allegations by the Russian Federation regarding smuggling of antiquities by DEASH/ISIL

Turkey strongly deplores the attacks resulting in the destruction of cultural property constituting the common heritage of humanity by the terrorist organization DEASH/ISIL.

The authorities of Turkey, which is also a country of origin, are displaying continuous vigilance and handling the issue of prevention of trafficking and illicit transfer of cultural property with utmost care and diligence.

In order to prevent the looting and illegal transfer of historical artefacts from neighbouring countries of origin with which we share a common heritage, even before the first call was made by the Director General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in June 2012, Turkey has reinforced existing measures in accordance with its obligations arising from international instruments and mobilized all relevant institutions and agencies, including the Ministries of Culture, Customs and Trade, and the Interior, the General Commands of the Gendarmerie and the Turkish Coast Guard and private museums. UNESCO and the relevant Security Council committee have been informed about Turkey's efforts and findings, in accordance with Council resolution 2199 (2015), which Turkey co-sponsored.

The illicit trafficking in cultural property from conflict areas was on the agenda of the fifth International Conference of Experts on the Return of Cultural Property, hosted in Cappadocia, Turkey, from 18 to 22 October 2015. Participants expressed their deep concern about the destruction and the illicit trafficking of cultural property from Iraq and Syria and called for the urgent implementation of the relevant provision of Security Council resolution 2199 (2015).

The translation into Turkish of the Emergency Red List of Syrian Cultural Objects at Risk published by the International Council of Museums, and its subsequent dissemination to all relevant authorities in order to facilitate the identification of historical artefacts of Syrian origin, constitutes one of the recent examples of the steps taken by Turkey to counter the illicit trade in antiquities.

Turkey, as one of the founding members of UNESCO, is currently chairing its World Heritage Committee while preparing to host its next meeting, in Istanbul from 10 to 20 July 2016.

Within this context, the content of the note annexed to the letter from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation, entitled "Smuggling of antiquities by the international terrorist organization Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant", has been thoroughly investigated by the relevant Turkish authorities.

These investigations, carried out including in the provinces of Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa and Kilis, have resulted in no information, data or any other finding to substantiate or confirm the allegations contained in the above-mentioned note. For instance, the records of the license plate tracking system of Turkey have shown that

the trucks owned by the transport companies referred to in the letter of the Russian Federation have not even travelled to the province of Gaziantep.

In the light of these facts, the allegations by the Russian Federation are baseless, fabricated and part of a campaign carried out by that country against Turkey.

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Identical letters dated 6 May 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, and with reference to the letter from the representative of the Syrian regime dated 5 May 2016 (S/2016/418) and further to our letters addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, I should like to convey to you the following information.

The Government of Jordan deplores the spurious allegations set out in the letter of the representative of the Syrian regime and stresses that all the information in that letter is completely false. Those allegations are being made at a time when the Syrian regime has completely lost its credibility around the world because of the heinous crimes that it has repeatedly committed against its people, the most recent of which occurred in Aleppo.

It would be better for the Syrian regime to stop its petty exploitation of the Security Council and its misguided incitement. The regime should strive, instead, to implement the resolutions of the Security Council, which serve as proof that the regime has failed to fulfil its responsibilities towards its citizens. The conduct of the Syrian regime, whether in respect of its people or the region, clearly violates international law, the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions of the Security Council, and is aimed at undermining the efforts of regional and international actors to stop the fighting and combat terrorism in Syria and to resume the United Nations-sponsored political process.

Jordan is committed to fulfilling its humanitarian obligation to care for the kindred Syrian people, who continue to seek refuge in our country in order to escape death and destruction. Jordan will not take heed of the Syrian regime's inept efforts to undermine its humanitarian efforts, or of the regime's attempts to avoid being held accountable for the crimes it commits against its people and to avoid responsibility for bringing about the tragic conditions that have forced the Syrian people to flee and seek refuge.

When Jordan was a member of the Security Council, it helped to draft and sponsored the most significant humanitarian resolutions concerning Syria. Those resolutions have saved the lives of millions of Syrians, as documented in the reports of the Secretary-General on the implementation of those resolutions. Jordan is the kindred neighbour of Syria and its humanitarian lifeline. Humanitarian convoys depart from Jordanian territory under the supervision of the United Nations and in accordance with the relevant Security Council resolutions, and various United

Nations humanitarian agencies provide support from Jordan to beneficiaries in Syria and throughout the region.

The representative of the Syrian regime will not succeed in his efforts to construct a new narrative that cites countering terrorism or external interference as a pretext, a narrative that contradicts the reality of what is happening in Syria. It should be noted that the primary cause of the humanitarian crisis in that country is the bloody practices of the Syrian regime and its ongoing violations of international humanitarian law and human rights. That crisis has created a hotbed for terrorism.

Jordan complies fully with all Security Council resolutions concerning counter-terrorism and participated effectively and actively in the drafting of those resolutions. That participation is in keeping with Jordan's unwavering policy of countering terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, regardless of its sources, because it is contrary to religious and moral teachings and values. Jordan reaffirms that it has consistently fought against terrorism and extremism, and that all of its institutions will continue to confront terrorism comprehensively by stepping up their efforts and by continuing to coordinate and consult with regional and international actors to consolidate stability and security in the region. In that connection, Jordan condemns the Syrian regime's persistent and futile attempts to smear it using baseless allegations. Jordan has in fact long been a model for counter-terrorism from every point of view.

We should like to once again call on the international community to deal firmly and swiftly with the Syrian regime in order to ensure compliance with the relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 2139 (2014), 2165 (2014), 2191 (2014) and 2199 (2015); the resolutions of the General Assembly, including resolution 69/189; and international humanitarian law and human rights principles.

I should be grateful if the present letter could be issued as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Dina **Kawar**
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2016/427

Security Council

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11 May 2016
English
Original: Arabic

Letter dated 6 May 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Mauritania to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On behalf of the Group of Arab States, I have the honour, in my capacity as Chair of the Group for the month of May 2016, to ask you, in your capacity as President of the Security Council for the month of May, to call on the Security Council to take urgent action and measures to ensure implementation of Security Council resolutions 2254 (2015) and 2268 (2016) concerning the protection of civilians in Syria, including the convening of an emergency meeting of Council to discuss the protection of civilians.

Please find annexed a copy of League of Arab States resolution 8042 concerning developments in the situation in Syria (see annex).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohamed Lemine **El Haycen**
Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania
Chair of the Group of Arab States for the month of May 2016

16-07700 (E) 160516 160516

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 6 May 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Mauritania to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Meeting of the League of Arab States at the level of Permanent Representatives (extraordinary session)

Resolution 8042 concerning developments in the situation in Syria

The Council of the League of Arab States,

Meeting in an extraordinary session at the level of Permanent Representatives on 4 May 2016 at the headquarters of the League Secretariat, chaired by Bahrain, and convened at the request of Qatar and with the support of Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Morocco, Djibouti and Jordan,

Having considered the note of the Secretariat,

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the Council of the League of Arab States at the summit level and at the ministerial level concerning developments in the situation in Syria, the most recent of which is resolution 8006 (145th ordinary session) dated 11 March 2016,

Reaffirming its unwavering commitment to the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the Syrian Arab Republic,

Expressing its grave concern at the escalation in military operations, aerial bombardments and crimes against defenceless civilians in Aleppo and its countryside,

Reiterating its total solidarity with the Syrian people in the face of the serious violations perpetrated against them, threatening their existence and the lives of innocent civilians,

Reaffirming its full commitment to supporting the aspirations of the Syrian people for freedom, justice and equality, and their inalienable right to choose a system of governance that will enable them to realize their hopes and aspirations to establish peace and security throughout Syria,

Reiterating its unchanging position, and emphasizing that the only possible solution to the Syrian crisis is a political solution achieved through an inclusive political process that meets the aspirations of the Syrian people, in accordance with the final communiqué of the first Geneva conference of 30 June 2012 concerning the political transition process,

Having heard the statements made by the heads of delegations and the Secretary-General,

Decides

1. To condemn and reject the barbaric acts perpetrated by the Syrian regime against defenceless civilians in Aleppo and its countryside, and against civilians throughout Syria; and to regard the massacres committed by the regime in Aleppo and other Syrian cities as a blatant violation of the Geneva Conventions and international humanitarian law;

2. To condemn all terrorist organizations and groups, including Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and other terrorist organizations, for the terrorist operations and crimes they perpetrate against Syrian civilians in Aleppo and other areas of Syria;*

3. To strive to bring to international justice all persons who participated in and abetted the barbaric attacks against innocent civilians in Aleppo and other Syrian cities;

4. To reaffirm the need for the Security Council to bear its full responsibility to maintain international peace and security, to strive to implement Security Council resolutions 2254 (2015) and 2268 (2016), which call for a nationwide ceasefire in Syria, and to take all necessary actions and appropriate measures to bring that about as soon as possible;

5. To urge the International Syria Support Group to redouble its efforts and continue striving to implement the communiqué of the first Geneva conference of

* By its memorandum No. 891 of 7 May 2016, the delegation of Egypt expresses its reservation regarding the second operative paragraph of the present resolution, which does not refer specifically to the Nusrah Front; the direct reference to ISIL is followed by the phrase "other terrorist organizations" and nothing more. The Egyptian delegation reiterates its position, which it set out during the discussion of the draft resolution at the session of the Council of the League at the level of Permanent Representatives on 4 May 2016. It is imperative to mention specifically the Nusrah Front, in addition to ISIL, in the aforementioned paragraph, which condemns terrorist organizations for the terrorist operations and crimes they perpetrate against Syrian civilians in Syria. It is also necessary to draw attention to the threat that the Nusrah Front, which is a part of the terrorist Al-Qaida organization, poses to security of Syria and the region.

The Egyptian delegation wishes to make it clear that it is expressing this reservation because the failure to mention the Nusrah Front when making reference to terrorist groups in Syria contradicts the Security Council resolution concerning terrorism and has an impact on international peace and security:

1. When making reference to terrorist organizations in Syria and Iraq, Security Council resolution 2170 (2014) uses the following formulation in many instances: "Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, the Nusrah Front and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida."

2. Security Council resolution 2178 (2014) uses the formulation: "Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, the Nusrah Front and other cells, affiliates, splinter groups or derivatives of Al-Qaida." That same resolution specifies there are two previous Security Council resolutions, namely, resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011), that set out the criteria for dealing with derivatives of Al-Qaida.

The Egyptian delegation also wishes to point out that the Nusrah Front is not one of the entities covered by the cessation of hostilities agreement concluded between the Syrian parties on 27 February 2016. Therefore, there can be no doubt concerning the affiliation of this terrorist group, which espouses an extremist terrorist agenda; it cannot be treated as if it were part of the armed Syrian opposition, even though it attempts to make itself appear as if it were one of the opposition factions.

It is important to recall that the Nusrah Front is merely a branch of the terrorist Al-Qaida organization, as evidenced by the fact that the group was established when ISIL dispatched it to Syria. Following the organizational and operational differences that arose between the Nusrah Front and ISIL, the former aligned itself with the terrorist Al-Qaida organization under the leadership of Aiman al-Zawahiri.

Based on the foregoing, the Egyptian delegation reaffirms its reservation regarding the failure of the above-mentioned resolution to mention explicitly the Nusrah Front, while it specifically mentions ISIL. It strongly reiterates that combating and eradicating the terrorist organizations ISIL and the Nusrah Front, as well as all other terrorist organizations, must be the goal of all parties, in the context of Syrian and international efforts to restore peace and security to the Syrian people and build the future Syria.

30 June 2012, the two statements issued by the Support Group at Vienna on 30 October 2015 and 14 November 2015, and the Munich statement of 11 February 2016, and to strive to implement the principles agreed to and set out in those statements, in particular those that pertain to the commencement of negotiations and the formation of a transitional governing authority with full executive powers;

6. To welcome political and diplomatic efforts to achieve an immediate ceasefire and to put an end to hostilities, as that ensures the continuation of negotiations to find a political solution to the Syrian crisis that fulfils the aspirations of the Syrian people;

7. To reiterate its commitment to its resolutions on combating terrorism and safeguarding Arab national security; and its commitment to support to States beset by the scourge of terrorism;

8. To request the Arab Ministerial Committee on Syria to intensify its contacts and consultations with all regional and international actors, particularly the Security Council, with a view to ensuring the adoption of a binding resolution that would bring about an immediate ceasefire and a halt to military operations throughout Syrian territory, as well as a cessation to all hostilities and barbaric violations against Syrian civilians;

9. To request the Group of Arab States in New York to intensify its contacts with the States Members of the United Nations to mobilize international support for efforts aimed at halting the massacres being perpetrated by the Syrian regime against its people, as well as the crimes committed by terrorist organizations;

10. To emphasize that the Security Council must take prompt measures to compel all Syrian parties to comply with the mechanism for the provision of humanitarian assistance approved by the International Syria Support Group at its meetings in Munich and endorsed by the Security Council in its resolution 2286 (2016), in order to facilitate the rapid delivery of humanitarian assistance to all affected and besieged areas; and to request the Group of Arab States in New York to follow up on the matter and to make the necessary contacts and hold consultations to that end;

11. To urge Arab and international humanitarian relief organizations to provide prompt humanitarian assistance to all Syrian displaced persons and refugees;

12. To request the Group of Arab States in Geneva to coordinate closely with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to take all necessary measures to halt the ongoing human rights violations being perpetrated by the Syrian regime, including by providing the necessary protection to children and women, and preventing Syrian hospitals and civilian institutions from being targeted, in accordance with international humanitarian law;

13. To remain in permanent session in order to follow up the serious developments in Syria and to take the necessary actions in that regard.

(*Resolution 8042 — extraordinary session — 4 May 2016*)

Lebanon reaffirms its position of refraining from involvement in the Syrian crisis, in the hope that a Syrian-Syrian agreement can be reached and in order to promote a political solution in Syria.

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9 May 2016

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Letter dated 9 May 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith a concept note for the open debate of the Security Council on the theme "United Nations-African Union peace and security cooperation: Chapter VIII application and the future of the African Peace and Security Architecture", to be held on 24 May 2016 (see annex).

I would be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Amr **Aboulatta**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

16-07512 (E) 130516

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 9 May 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Concept note for the open debate of the Security Council on the theme "United Nations-African Union peace and security cooperation: Chapter VIII application and the future of the African Peace and Security Architecture", to be held on 24 May 2016

Background

1. Establishing and strengthening partnerships with regional organizations has been an essential pillar of United Nations efforts to maintain international peace and security, as envisaged in Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations. Over time, the African Union and its regional economic communities and regional mechanisms have taken up an increasingly important role in response to growing peace and security challenges in Africa, thereby contributing to international collective security.

2. The African Peace and Security Architecture, as enshrined in the Protocol relating to the Establishment of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union, of 9 July 2002, represents a comprehensive structure for peace and security that includes conflict prevention, early warning and preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peacebuilding, and the promotion of democratic practices, as well as humanitarian action and disaster management. The African Union has continued to achieve significant progress, not only in establishing institutions and mechanisms as part of the African Peace and Security Architecture, but also in increasingly utilizing them with a view to promoting "peace, security, and stability on the continent", as envisaged by the Constitutive Act of the African Union, adopted in 2000.

Context

3. Over the past 10 years, peace and security cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union has seen, among other developments, the launch of the Framework for the Ten-Year Capacity-Building Programme for the African Union, in 2006, the launch of the joint annual consultations of the Security Council and the Peace and Security Council of the African Union, in 2007, and the creation of the United Nations-African Union Joint Task Force on Peace and Security, in 2010. The United Nations Office to the African Union was established in 2010 and progressively strengthened to enhance the strategic partnership. The Office of the Special Adviser on Africa played a major role in enhancing the coordinated integrated support of the United Nations system for Africa and mobilizing international support for African objectives.

4. Notwithstanding such partnership mechanisms, the gravity of the challenges to peace and security in Africa remains enormous. The past few years, especially, have witnessed a reversal of the positive trends that started in the early 1990s. The number of violent conflicts has increased significantly, a number of countries have relapsed into conflict, while violence in the wake of political upheaval has erupted in countries and regions that were considered stable. The nature of conflicts has changed; new and serious threats to peace and security have emerged, while the number of people displaced by war is at a historical peak.

5. The reviews of the United Nations peacebuilding architecture, of United Nations peace operations and of the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security took place against this backdrop, to revisit the existing tools and approaches of the United Nations for responding to the rising challenges. Common elements run across the outcomes of the reviews, namely: a renewed focus on conflict prevention; the primacy of political solutions to crises and conflicts; the imperative for a coherent, coordinated and integrated continuum of engagement throughout conflict and post-conflict phases, with a view to sustaining peace; the imperative of bridging gaps resulting from fragmentation across the wider United Nations system; and the need for close consultation with national institutions and stakeholders; as well as the necessity of predictable and sustainable funding and the inclusion of a strong gender dimension. The reviews found that stronger partnerships with regional and subregional organizations could help address a number of those issues and create a more solid foundation for the global peace and security architecture.

6. In the same vein, on 25 May 2013, the African Union Summit adopted the Fiftieth Anniversary Solemn Declaration, in which African leaders expressed their determination to achieve the goal of a conflict-free Africa, which is now a key pillar of the African Union's visionary "Agenda 2063". In this context, the African Union developed a new road map (2016-2020) for the African Peace and Security Architecture. While the first road map (2011-2013) focused on the operationalization of the various structures and tools of the Architecture, the new road map is geared towards seamless and effective engagements throughout the various phases of conflict. It also aims at greater coordination and cohesion between the African Union and its regional economic communities and regional mechanisms, as well as among all pillars of the Architecture.

7. The road map is built on five thematic priorities: (a) conflict prevention, including early warning and preventive diplomacy; (b) crisis and/or conflict management; (c) post-conflict reconstruction and development and peacebuilding; (d) strategic security issues; and (e) coordination and partnerships.

8. In this context and moving forward, the United Nations and the African Union shall pursue a stronger and deeper strategic partnership for peace and security. The partnership should capitalize on the recommendations emanating from the three major United Nations reviews (see para. 5 above) as well as a reinvigorated African Peace and Security Architecture, towards a paradigm shift from the current focus on conflict management towards a more holistic approach that gives primacy to conflict prevention, to political solutions and to sustaining peace. In the first instance and as a short-term objective, the partnership should focus on means for enabling the African Union and subregional organizations to step up to the complex peace and security challenges, with a view to achieving burden-sharing and complementarity of arrangements in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter.

9. Already, the Secretariat and the African Union Commission are in the process of developing a joint framework for an enhanced partnership in peace and security. The framework seeks to bring the African Union and the United Nations into collaboration, from the earliest indicators of potential conflict, to plan on prevention, and to strengthen cooperation throughout the subsequent stages of the response to conflict, including conflict management and resolution, post-conflict reconstruction and peacebuilding.

Objectives

10. While cooperation with the African Union has been discussed on previous occasions at the Security Council, the proposed open debate should help generate renewed momentum for strengthening peace and security cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union, within the remit of Chapter VIII of the Charter. As the United Nations itself is now focused on identifying the synergies between its various pillars in the maintenance of international peace and security, the open debate offers a unique opportunity to explore avenues of cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union from a holistic perspective. It will also highlight the need to revisit the existing framework for cooperation in the light of the recent reviews of peace operations, of the peacebuilding architecture and of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), as well as of the new road map for the African Peace and Security Architecture. By doing so, it would be sparking a process of cross-fertilization, with the potential to further strengthen the two organizations simultaneously and help them achieve their goals and objectives in the field of peace and security. It will provide a platform for Member States and other participants to reflect on the following three major areas:

(a) The past 10 years of United Nations-African Union peace and security cooperation, in order to assess the effectiveness of such cooperation in maintaining peace and security on the African continent. In this regard, participants are invited to point to key achievements, as well as to serious deficiencies undermining the effectiveness, of such cooperation, including cooperation with subregional organizations;

(b) Key recommendations emanating from the reviews of United Nations peace operations, of the peacebuilding architecture and of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) that could be of direct relevance to operationalizing a renewed strategic United Nations-African Union partnership, and the linkages of those key recommendations to the road map for the African Peace and Security Architecture. Participants are invited to suggest concrete measures to help confer a strategic orientation to the renewed partnership;

(c) The existing and future context of such a strategic partnership, which should be tailored to the specific context of each situation, with a particular focus on mechanisms for improving: (i) early response to early warning (conflict prevention and the pursuit of political solutions); (ii) conflict management and resolution (mediation and peacekeeping); and (iii) joint strategies and measures aimed at building and sustaining peace.

Specific issues for consideration

- Practical ways for developing common or joint analysis, planning and assessment, and for fostering a shared understanding, between the Security Council and the Peace and Security Council of the African Union, of conflict situations, with a view to shaping joint response strategies.
- Strategies to enhance United Nations-African Union cooperation in the area of conflict prevention, including a focus on existing preventive tools and their effectiveness.
- Best practices in harmonizing the mediation efforts of the United Nations and of the African Union and its regional economic communities and regional

mechanisms in African conflicts, in order to avoid forum shopping, ensure that the two organizations are working in unison and send unified or complementary messages to the parties to a conflict.

- Existing and future cooperation in planning and authorizing African peacekeeping operations, utilizing standby arrangements and managing transitions between United Nations missions and African Union missions, including by further enhancing the participation of top troop and police contributors in United Nations and African Union peacekeeping operations, as well as by institutionalizing capacity-building and training initiatives in support of African centres of excellence in the field of regional peace and security.
- Efforts towards galvanizing predictable support and building the capacities of the African Union in conflict prevention and resolution, peacemaking and peacebuilding.
- Existing African peacebuilding policies and tools, such as the African Union Policy on Post-conflict Reconstruction and Development and the African Solidarity Initiative, with a view to exploring means for jointly addressing the root causes of conflicts and for advancing a comprehensive approach to sustainable peace focused on building national and local capacities to avoid relapses into conflicts and, in this regard, reflect on future cooperation and support to nascent initiatives by the African Union, such as the creation of an African Union Centre for Post-conflict Reconstruction and Development.
- New areas of potential cooperation and joint response to emerging and contemporary challenges to peace and security in Africa.

Speakers

- A representative of the United Nations Secretariat
- A representative of the African Union Commission
- A representative of the Peacebuilding Commission
- A representative of the United Nations Office to the African Union

Format and outcome

11. The meeting will take the form of an open debate. All Member States are invited to attend and make statements. Security Council members will hold consultations on the meeting's outcome.

16-07512